

PLACE BLAME ON GREAT BRITAIN FOR BEGINNING OF EUROPE'S WAR

Speeches in Reichstag Say Agreement Had Been Reached Not to Back Demands of Austria on Serbia

RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION BROUGHT ON CONFLICT

No Conquest Desired or Intended; Germany Is Merely Fighting for Preservation of Existence, Is Assertion.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Berlin, Oct. 13 (via Wireless to New York).—In his speech in the Reichstag Wednesday, Dr. David, the socialist leader, declared "our enemies want no miniature peace before the annihilation of Germany."

"Unrestricted submarine war, however, will not hasten the advent of peace, but will further prolong the war," he said.

"We understand German indignation against the British policy of starvation and against the British plan of warfare after the conclusion of peace. England invariably pretends that Germany was glad to be so. Therefore, the extension of the final twelve critical days can not be described too often."

Alleged Understanding.

"On July 26, 1914, the world thought that it could again breathe in peace. Sir Edward Grey and Prince Lichnowski (German ambassador to Great Britain) had, with the assent of the Russian ambassador at London, found the formula for an understanding, thus: 'If Austria advances against Belgrade, it stopped the power was Germany would not be drawn into the world war if her suggestion were not heeded by Austria-Hungary. Vienna simultaneously accepted the formula of the understanding.'

Blames Great Britain.

"This was the situation upon which the news of the Russian mobilization fell. England's guilt is thus an important telegram to St. Petersburg similar to that from Berlin to Vienna on July 26. Russia was told that England would follow her."

Dr. David insisted that peace would come as soon as Germany's enemies understood the impossibility of annihilating her. Pointing out that not all Englishmen share the views of Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, and others who, he said, preach a policy of annihilation and war after the end of the war, Dr. David emphatically repudiated the idea that Germany could be conquered by inner discord and indifference.

"Our is a war of defense," he continued. "This binds us all together. We wish the re-establishment of independent Belgium; that is, of a Belgium independent from Great Britain and France."

No Purpose of Conquest.

"We did not enter the war with intentions of conquest. We reassured England that we would not attack the north coast of France. It is probably unknown in England that a telegram went from the German emperor to the king of England which confirmed Prince Lichnowski's assurance that we were not to attack Belgium (the late socialist leader in the French chamber of deputies) urged the French ministers before the outbreak of the war to bring pressure upon Russia in order to avoid hostilities. I maintain the policy for which Kaiser died. Our enemies are guilty of continuing the war."

Newspaper Comments.

German newspaper comment on yesterday's debate in the Reichstag allude to the fact that all the parties put forward their recognized leaders and their best speakers, placing the discussion on a high level. Summarizing the comment upon the remarks of Herr Naumann, the radical leader, and Dr. David, the socialist leader, regarding the origin of the war, the Overseas News agency says:

"Both these members recalled how, on July 26, 1914, the atmosphere seemed to be cleared by the understanding reached in London between Foreign Secretary Grey and the German ambassador, Prince Lichnowski, with the assent of the Russian ambassador. A further step towards the maintenance of peace was taken when the German chancellor obtained from Austria-Hungary an acceptance of this program. But it is pointed out that this work was undone by the Russian mobilization, which could have been prevented with great ease. 'If Great Britain had acted toward Russia in the same manner as Germany did toward Austria-Hungary, then the

Can the Leopard Change Its Spots?

So far as the state ticket is concerned, there is just one issue in the present campaign—good government. The issue is clean-cut and sharply defined, and there is no reason why any intelligent voter should be misled.

The old republican crowd—the crowd that dictated the nominations on the ticket that was put out at Santa Fe last August—has been in power in New Mexico in the past and has established a record by which an accurate idea may be gained as to what to expect from it if it should be returned to power. Its control of the state government was complete—its domination of every department undisputed. It has no excuse to offer for its failures—it must stand or fall on the record that it made when in power.

That record was bad—wholly, execrably bad. Unfit men were allowed to fatten themselves at the public expense. Efficiency in office was totally disregarded and the affairs of the people were treated as if they were for no other purpose than to furnish a coast living for numerous political leeches and parasites. The schools were allowed to languish and the best paid school teacher was the one who had the strongest political pull and used it most subserviently for the benefit of the bosses in power. There were no such things as good roads in the state. Taxation was unjust and inequitable—levied for the benefit of the favored few and placing burdens upon those least able to bear them. From every conceivable standpoint New Mexico was badly governed—governed not for the benefit of the masses but for the profit of the bosses.

These are facts that are not even denied by the men who were part and parcel of the system in vogue at that time and who are now asking to be restored to power.

In five years of democratic rule, New Mexico has made more progress than in sixty years preceding. The school system of the state has made such rapid strides as to astonish even the friends of education. Roads have been built, the state institutions—notably the penitentiary—have been better managed than ever before, and in every respect the people have been better governed than at any time in the past. And, better than all, there has never been the slightest taint or suspicion of graft or corruption in the conduct of any of the state offices.

There is the issue—good government against bad government. There is no alternative but to vote the democratic ticket in this election.

World war would have been avoided. Since Great Britain undid this work, and since the Russian war party therefore felt itself supported by England, war became unavoidable.

"The newspapers unanimously agree that the facts thus stated settle the question of moral guilt."

ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM DEDICATION POSTPONED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., Oct. 13.—Owing to excessive rainfall, it was announced this afternoon, the dedication of the Elephant Butte dam, scheduled for tomorrow, has been postponed. The dedication will probably be held next Thursday if the tentative date meets with the approval of A. A. Jones, former assistant secretary of the interior, who has been appointed President Wilson's representative.

FRUIT GROWERS WARNED AGAINST SWEAT-RIPING

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Washington, Oct. 13.—Orange and grape fruit growers and shippers were warned today by the department of agriculture that the shipment of interstate commerce of fruit sweated either before or during shipment is a violation of the pure food law. Sweating turns green, unripe fruit, yellow and makes it appear ripe.

The warning was occasioned, the department's statement says, by growers and shippers inquiring what action would be taken during the coming season to prevent the shipment of citrus fruit artificially colored by sweating.

BACON RESENTS ALLEGED ATTACK OF PRESIDENT

Candidate for Republican Senatorial Nomination Says He Is Devoted to Cause of Better International Relations.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
New York, Oct. 13.—Robert Bacon, who was a candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator from New York at the recent primary election, made public today copies of an "open letter" he has written to President Wilson with a caption saying that it is a reply to an attack upon him by President Wilson in the course of his speech at Shadow Lawn last Saturday.

The letter in part says:

"The statement that it was my intention if elected senator to promote 'the interests of one side in the present war in Europe, and to thereby consolidate my oath of office as president of the United States prevents me from characterizing such a statement as it deserves. I leave my judgment of its falsity to the public. Anyone who knows me at all must know that for the last ten years my life has been devoted to the cause of better international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes."

SERIOUS MILWAUKEE R. WRECK IN MINNEAPOLIS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 13.—Frederick Frank Shepard was instantly killed, four men riding in the baggage coach were injured, none of them fatally, and a hundred passengers were badly shaken up when the engine of passenger train No. 6, from Aberdeen, S. D., on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad left the rails at the city limits here today. A broken rail is believed to have caused the derailment.

Injured in Fight Between Soldiers.

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 13.—Private H. Kneiden, C company, Third Illinois infantry, is in a serious condition at the local hospital here as the result of a knife wound received in a fight between several soldiers yesterday. Sergeant T. Ridgen of the same company, who received a severe blow on the head, is not in a dangerous condition, it was said today.

ITALIANS GAIN MORE SUCCESSES AGAINST AUSTRIA ON ALL FRONTS

Strong Positions Are Captured and Counter-attacks Are Beaten Off, According to Report From Rome.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS ON CARSO PLATEAU

Violent Artillery Actions Feature Fighting in Julian Alps; Many Dead on Bloody Battlefields.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Rome, Oct. 13.—In the Pustia region of the Trentino, Italian troops have taken strong Austrian positions between Sette Orzi and Monte Rolle, says the official statement issued by the war office today. Austrian attacks in the same region were beaten back, it is added. Italian troops, the statement says, also have made considerable progress on the Carso plateau, where there has been heavy fighting during the past few days.

The statement follows:

"In the Pustia region we drove back some bomb attacks between Monte Spil and Monte Corvo, and also on the southern slopes of Monte Rolle. Our troops then took strong enemy positions between Sette Orzi and Monte Rolle.

"On the Julian front there were violent artillery actions.

During the night of October 12-13 and yesterday morning the enemy launched further heavy counter attacks, especially at Soler near Gorizia, south of Novafra and towards Point 44 on the Carso. They were all driven off with heavy losses. On the front of one battalion alone, near Soler, 400 enemy dead were buried.

"During the afternoon our troops made considerable progress on the Carso, capturing around between the first enemy line, which we already held, and the second one. The western slopes of Monte Pecina and the first houses of Lucinza and Fudios were reached. We captured 400 prisoners, including ten officers."

ROMANIANS CLAIM TO HAVE REPULED GERMANS

Bucharest, Oct. 13 (via London, 5:25 p. m.).—The repulse of a systematic attack at several points along the Transylvania front is announced in today's war office statement. At the eastern station of Craiova, the first houses of Lucinza and Fudios were reached. We captured 400 prisoners, including ten officers."

ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACKS REPULED BY GERMAN

Berlin, Oct. 13.—"A new attempt of the French and British on a large scale to break through our line between the Aisne and the Somme failed completely. The enemy employed massed artillery and infantry reinforced with fresh reserves in the effort to achieve his object. The troops of Generals Sixt von Armin, von Roehn and von Gumbert fought bravely and the enemy was repulsed after heavy fighting."

"The main weight of the numerous attacks was directed against the front from Courcellette to St. Pierre Vaast wood. Bitter hand-to-hand fighting took place repeatedly in our line with those of the enemy who temporarily penetrated our position. In spite of assaults during the day against our positions near Sally, which failed on six occasions, the French continued to attack in the course of the night. This attack also was repulsed. The battle northwest of the village has not been concluded."

GUARD TROOPS HIKE 86 MILES IN THE RAIN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
El Paso, Oct. 13.—Soaked from the hard rains of the past twenty-four hours and shivering from the cold wind which pierced their summer uniforms, 15,000 national guard troops of the Tenth provisional division marched across the vast desert and into the city at noon today after a "hike" of eighty-six miles which required thirteen days to complete. Gen. Charles G. Morton, commanding the Tenth division, reviewed the troops as they marched into the city in a drizzling rain. The practice march was to Los Cruces, N. M., forty-three miles north of El Paso. The Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and South Carolina troops participated.

The Fifth Massachusetts Infantry regiment will leave here late this afternoon, having arrived from the practice march Wednesday. The Ninth Massachusetts Infantry will follow this regiment home.

SAYS WILSON IS FRIEND OF THE UNPRIVILEGED

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL)
New York, Oct. 13.—Aldon Freeman of East Orange, N. J., an independent, sent a \$1,000 check today to the democratic national campaign fund with this statement:

"Since Abraham Lincoln, the plain, untutored people, not seeking government protection, have found no such friend as Woodrow Wilson."

"We love him for his enemies, who are enemies of progress and exploiters of labor. President Wilson places humanity above property—in his speech of acceptance on September 2nd—just as Lincoln placed labor above capital in his first annual message."

FIND TORSO OF CHILD ON CITY DUMP PILE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
East St. Louis, Ill., Oct. 13.—The body of a three-year-old child, who had been missing from home since October 4, was found today on a city dump pile.

The father, A. G. Magarian, said he believed the body had been murdered by members of the American colony, with whom he had quarreled over business matters.

WORKING PEOPLE OF AMERICA NOT INTERESTED IN WORK OF CHURCH

Strong Plea Is Made in Episcopal Convention for More Attention to Needs of Laborers of Country.

BELIEVES SALARY OF \$10,000 IS TOO MUCH

Bishop Howden, of New Mexico, Tells of Work in Missionary Field of Southwest; Many Subjects Discussed.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
St. Louis, Oct. 13.—"A man who is paid \$10,000 a year for services in under a moral handicap in making missionaries to go out to hard places, often at small stipends," the Right Rev. Arthur C. Hall, bishop of Vermont, told delegates to the Protestant Episcopal general convention, in session here today.

Bishop Hall raised the point in introducing a resolution at a joint session of the two houses of the convention, urging that in fixing the stipend of the president of the church board of missions for the next six years, it consider whether the present salary of the president, \$9,500 annually and traveling expenses, is too large. The term of Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, the present president, expires with this convention, the board shortly will appoint a successor. After some discussion it was held that the joint session had no authority to deal with the matter.

Plea for Working People.

A plea to the working people to come into the church was made by Rev. J. Howard Melish of Brooklyn, in an address in the social service forum in connection with the convention. He asserted that in the American church today can be found people of culture and social standing, but that it is the worker who is absent.

Rev. Dr. Melish held that the church can only remain the working people of Christendom by understanding the workers. "First, the workers want a new industrial environment," he continued. "One-third and possibly one-half of the families of wage earners are in the course of the year, on an average, enough to support them in anything like comfort. Only one-fourth of the fathers are able to support their families on the bare subsistence level with the help of outside sources. Consequently their families are crowded into tenements. Multitudes come to this country as to a land flowing with milk and honey. But the milk is skimmed and others have run off with the honey."

Competitive System Bad.

"There is no use telling employers to be kind and the workers, on the other hand, to be morally and socially bankrupt. The workers know it and ask for soil where the seed of real human individual and social life may bring forth abundantly.

"The church now recognizes the rich in the house by which its missions and philanthropies are carried on. In the same way, why should it not recognize the wage earning class as the instrumentality, under God, by which the new economic order is to be introduced?"

Steps looking toward a reunited Christendom were announced by the Rev. J. Dail Rogers of Racine, Wis., in presenting to the house of deputies the report of the committee on world conference for the consideration of questions touching faith and order. The report said that preparatory plans for the bringing about of a world conference on the subject are well under way.

Get-together Movement.

"In the last three years twenty-eight commissions of the various Christian churches have been appointed to work toward the goal, making a total of one-hundred religious bodies co-operating on August 1," the report said. "Among them are the various branches of the Anglican community, the Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ, Society of Friends, Methodists, Moravians, Old Catholics and Presbyterians."

The report traced the growth of the movement toward unity in the various churches and outlined the work accomplished as indicating the growing rapprochement. The report was adopted by the house and permission was given to the commission to continue its work.

A resolution expressing the sympathy of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States for the American Presbyterian church, the Reformed Church of the United States, the Free Church of Scotland, the English and Irish Presbyterian churches, and the Presbyterian Church of South Africa.

New Mexico Bishop Ties.

William W. Seely of New York was chosen treasurer of the general conference by the house of deputies with the house of bishops concurring. Missionary bishops, consecrated since the last general convention in 1912, were introduced at this afternoon's session and each told briefly of the work in his field. They were the Right Rev. George C. Huntington, bishop of Nevada; the Right Rev. Frederick B. Howden, bishop of New Mexico; the Right Rev. J. P. Tyler, bishop of North Dakota; the Right Rev. Charles H. Colville, bishop of Porto Rico; the Right Rev. H. Bullock, bishop of Cuba; the Right Rev. Paul Jones, bishop of Utah; and the Right Rev. Herman Page, bishop of Spokane, Wash.

Budget System Adopted.

Arrangements for and against a budget system of distributing funds to missionaries were presented by the

Right Rev. George A. Beecher, bishop of western Nebraska, and the Right Rev. James H. Funtsten, bishop of Idaho, respectively.

Bishop Beecher urged unity of effort in raising mission funds, asserting that in his way "personal begging" could be eliminated. While Bishop Funtsten said that such a step would make the church more impersonal and pointed out that many people will give for a special purpose when they will not give abstractly for missions.

Tonight, a mass meeting of men was held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, an auxiliary of the church. The speakers were the Most Rev. George Thorne, archbishop of Atlanta, Ont.; H. H. Montgomery of London, Eng.; the Right Rev. Charles H. Funtsten, bishop of the Philippines, and George Wharton Pepper, a layman of Philadelphia.

MRS. DREXEL FILES WRIT OF FOREIGN ATTACHMENT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—A writ of foreign attachment was filed here today by counsel for Mrs. Margarita Armstrong Drexel, wife of Col. Anthony J. Drexel, formerly of this city and now residing abroad, to compel him to pay her an annual allowance of \$20,000, awarded her on June 21 last by the chancery court in London. Under an agreement Mrs. Drexel was to hold five policies aggregating \$300,000 on her husband's life, in addition to the \$20,000 a year income. Mr. Drexel filed suit for divorce in Paris, in July, 1915, and stopped his wife's allowance. It is claimed that the verdict of the British court has been ignored.

GERMAN WOMAN GETS GUNBOAT COMMISSION

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Geneva, Oct. 13 (via Paris).—A woman has been commissioned by the government of Wurtemberg as second in command of a small gunboat on Lake Constance, which is employed in guard duty at Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are located. She has been given the rank and uniform of a lieutenant.

Women employed on South German railways, according to a new order, must wear uniforms, consisting in part of loose trousers and gaiters.

DELEGATE RIGHT IS GIVEN WOMEN IN CONVENTION

Protestant Episcopal Meeting in St. Louis Adopts Resolution Permitting Fair Sex to Hold Seats.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
St. Louis, Oct. 13.—A resolution was adopted in the house of deputies of the Protestant Episcopal general convention today giving women the right to sit as delegates. This resolution, which would allow a policy that has prevailed since the organization of the church in America was introduced by Robert H. Gardiner of Gardiner, Me. George Gordon King, treasurer of the board of missions, reported that during the last three years the board of missions had received \$4,000,000, that all payments had been met, and that the reserve on hand was \$748,776. More than half the mission receipts came from the parish churches. The contributions from this source amounted to \$2,246,912. The Sunday schools contributed \$560,456, and from legacies \$184,569 were derived.

The diocese of eastern Kansas presented a memorial in the house of deputies asking that the election of Rev. James Wise of St. Louis as bishop conductor for eastern Kansas be approved. The memorial also will be presented to the house of bishops.

Get-together Movement.

The commission appointed six years ago to promote Christian unity, presented its report to the house of deputies today.

The commission appointed to "bring about a world conference on questions touching faith and order and to ask all Christian communities throughout the world to unite with the Protestant Episcopal church in arranging for and conducting such a conference."

The report named a list of Protestant bodies that have replied favorably to the overture of the commission. Among them were the Methodist Episcopal church, the Methodist Episcopal church, South, the Methodist Episcopal church in Canada, the Methodist conference in many Australian provinces, the United Presbyterian church, the Reformed Church of the United States, the Free Church of Scotland, the English and Irish Presbyterian churches, and the Presbyterian Church of South Africa.

The United Church of South India and the old Catholic Church in Europe also have promised co-operation, the report said. The commission reported that it had not formally approached the Roman Catholic, the Holy Orthodox Eastern churches but that there had been correspondence with dignitaries of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches. Pope Benedict XV, the commission reported, had expressed deep interest in the movement and promised his prayers for its success.

Unfavorable comment was received from the dignitaries of the Russian and Greek churches sent of the Roman Catholic church in Spain. The report continued that plans to send a delegation to Europe were interrupted by the European war, and added that the proposed conference cannot be held until the war is over.

The report of the board of education submitted to the house of deputies today said the board had been disturbed by losses in its educational endowment, especially in the lack of increased Sunday school enrollment.

The report said the number of clergy in 1915 had decreased by eight, despite an increase of eight churches and 26,000 communicants.

HUGHES MAKES STRONG PLEA FOR PROTECTION OF U. S. INDUSTRIES

Republican Standard Bearer Invades Missouri and Devotes Most of Speeches to Tariff Legislation.

SEES GRAVE DANGER AFTER CLOSE OF WAR

European Labor and Finance to Be Mobilized as Never Before for Control of World's Commerce, Is Prediction.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADERS WIRE)
Joplin, Mo., Oct. 13.—Charles E. Hughes today took his campaign to Missouri, the fourth of the states that skirt the so-called "solid south" to be visited on his present trip. Save for one stop, at Springfield, the entire day was spent in the town of Joplin, where he reached Joplin tonight and addressed an audience in a big tent, making his chief theme the protective tariff.

Mr. Hughes told the crowd that the present prosperity of the country was built on a basis that "have excited fancy may induce happy dreams, but the sober thought of the country is directed to the day when this stimulus—the European war—will be no longer available."

Sees Democratic Policy.

He referred to "those who are seeking to make political capital out of our present war prosperity," portrayed in detail conditions as he viewed them in the United States when the war shall end, and assailed the democratic tariff policy as a policy which "means idle plants and impoverished workmen."

At Springfield, and again here tonight, Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for the enactment of the Adamson law.

"What are real laws?" he asked. "Real laws are passed after inquiry with some understanding of the justice of the case, with some idea of what is involved and ought to be done. Shall laws be passed under duress? I am opposed in the interest of labor to government by hold-up, and I am for government by reason and fairness."

Prosperity Now Unhealthy.

"No thoughtful American can view our present economic situation without serious apprehension. We are under the unhealthy stimulus of the European war. Prosperity is raised which cannot be fulfilled. Our present prosperity is built on sand. Our trade is not determined by conditions of normal competition, but of an abnormal European war."

"Manufacturers of war are but a fraction of those suddenly expanded exports. Everything we produce—foodstuffs, metals, manufactured articles of every sort—Europe puts forth her hand for to fill the void created by the war. The resulting employment of labor on an unprecedented scale and increased purchasing power stimulates trade throughout the country. The intoxicated fancy may indulge in happy dreams but the sober thought of the country is directed to the day when this stimulus will be no longer available."

"You cannot have our exports suddenly jumped hundreds per cent, in some cases thousands per cent, and more, either the cause or the effect of its removal."

When War Is Over.

"What will be our condition when the war is over? In the first place, a large amount of labor employed at high wages will lose that employment. The demand which it is now supplying will cease. The mere stoppage of the manufacture of munitions will mean in itself a serious change in the opportunities of labor. The millions of men in the trenches return to production our exports of manifold products will fall off tremendously, even as they have risen tremendously."

"Think of the percentage of American labor now profitably employed in making Europe's necessities created by the existence of war. What will occur when those necessities no longer exist? The labor now devoted to that abnormal demand must compete with the labor entering the normal opportunities of American trade. The change will be reflected in diminished purchasing power."

Cause for Serious Thought.

"I do not desire to exaggerate. There is enough to give us serious thought without exaggeration. America with Europe at peace, will not have the opportunity of Europe at war. The difference will be most keenly felt."

"We shall not simply lose opportunities for labor. We shall have the new competition resulting from the resumption of foreign production. That production will be more skillful, more intelligent, better organized, in every one of the foreign nations now at war than it ever has been before. Nations will not only seek to protect, so far as possible, their economic independence, but they will seek to open markets. It is fatuous to suppose that the wastes of the war will inappreciate them for efficient production."

Greater European Efficiency.

"Despite the losses of war, I believe that each of the belligerent powers has a vastly increased efficiency. The lessons of war, of discipline, of organized management of resources, of co-operation in economic needs, of improved processes, of methods of organization, will not be forgotten. War factories are established with a view to being easily changed into peace factories. Thus, as recently stated in a bulletin of the chamber of commerce of Paris, the large war factories in the neighborhood of Lyons, St. Etienne, Rouanne and Annonay, will be after the war converted into works for various manufactures. Engineers and workmen now making explosives will be able with the same machinery

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Forecast—New Mexico: Saturday, showers and warmer; Sunday, partly cloudy, warmer west portion.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 4 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 71 degrees; minimum, 46; range, 31; temperature at 4 p. m., 46; east wind; cloudy; precipitation, .65 of an inch.